

HE HAD A WALKOVER.

Roosevelt Nominated for Governor on First Ballot.

IT WAS MADE UNANIMOUS

After the Vote was Announced, Which Stood 753 for the Colonel of the Rough Riders and 218 for Governor Black—The Latter's Friends say they will Stand by the Nominee as he Stood by the Country. No Friction in the Proceedings of the Convention—Chauncey Depew's Nominating Speech Arouses Intense Enthusiasm—President McKinley's Name Cheered Again and Again—A Very Harmonious Gathering.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The delegates to the Republican state convention were rather slow in entering the convention hall. A banner bearing a portrait of Col. Roosevelt was carried into the hall, and was loudly applauded. The ex-minister to Spain, Gen. Woodford, was greeted with hearty applause.

At 12:14 Mr. Platt entered the hall. Somebody saw him as he came through the door, and started applause, which finally became general.

At precisely 12:25 Chairman Odell rapped for order, and Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Saratoga, was asked to offer prayer. Following the prayer, Louis P. Payn entered with his delegation, passing Mr. Platt without recognition.

The roll of delegates for substitutes and corrections was called. While it was being called, Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff entered the hall, and was greeted with the heartiest cheer of the day, the roll call having to be delayed.

Mr. Platt had another ovation when he arose to make a substitute in the Tioga delegation.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne was chosen temporary chairman, and escorted to the platform. He addressed the convention.

The mention of President McKinley's name was the signal for wild and continuous cheering, and Delegate Charles A. Moore, of Brooklyn, capped the climax by asking for three more cheers, which were given with a will.

At 1:25 the convention, on motion of J. Sloat Fassett, took a recess until 3:30 o'clock.

The delegates were slow in re-assembling after recess. At a quarter to four the officers of the convention had all returned, but the delegates were still in confusion. As soon, however, as the gavel fell, the committee on permanent organization reported the permanent officers of the convention, including Senator Horace White, of Syracuse, for chairman.

No Contests. The committee on credentials reported that there were no duties to perform in the committee, there being no contests. Senator White, on taking the chair, addressed the convention.

A mention of Governor Black's name by Chairman White was the occasion of thundering applause, which was followed by three cheers. The speaker was interrupted for fully two minutes. He was about to re-commence when a voice in the gallery shouted: "We will have Black or no man!" which expression called forth another storm of cheers.

Reference to the services of Senator Platt at Washington was also the occasion of an outburst. At another period in his speech he was interrupted by a voice in the rear of the hall, shouting "We must have Black."

The various heroes came in for their share of the approbation of the convention when reference was made to them. A mention of the charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan hill brought the convention to its feet with a great outburst of demonstrative expression. The delegates stood in their places and cheered. Senator Platt joined the other delegates.

The report of the committee on resolutions was called for, but General Woodford, chairman of the committee, was not present to present it, the original draft of the platform having been amended at the meeting of the committee.

The committee decided to proceed with nominations, and J. Ryder Cady, of Hudson, who nominated Governor Black two years ago, took the platform to perform again the same service. Mr. Cady was frequently interrupted with applause.

Judge Cady finished his speech amid tremendous applause, his closing remark about Governor Black's faithfulness to the ticket calling forth the enthusiasm of the convention.

At 4:55 o'clock Chauncey M. Depew took the platform to nominate Theodore Roosevelt. For some minutes Mr. Depew could not begin his speech for the applause that ensued.

Depew Rallies Enthusiasm. The portions of his speech relating to President McKinley were received with much applause and there was a vigorous reception of the tribute to Governor Black. When Mr. Depew told of the famous charge of the rough riders and mentioned Colonel Roosevelt the audience went almost crazy.

When Mr. Depew had reached the point in his speech where he alluded to the non-effect of Mauser bullets, two or three men rushed down the aisle bearing a big portrait of Colonel Roosevelt. Abraham Gruber, that of Governor Black, and George N. Southwick, of Albany, that of Roosevelt.

Senator Ladd took the platform to speak for Governor Black, but the audience showed its dissatisfaction at delay by crying for the vote. He spoke briefly.

Billie Root, who had not been substituted as a delegate in the convention, was called to the platform by the chairman and made a statement as to the eligibility of Mr. Roosevelt to hold office.

Roosevelt's Eligibility.

He said Mr. Roosevelt had always voted in Oyster Bay and had merely removed personal property to Washington. He had always paid taxes in Oyster Bay, and had merely refused to pay taxes on property he was using in Washington, and by his affidavit he merely said that he was now a resident of New York.

When Mr. Root read a letter from Mr. Roosevelt to his lawyer asking for some money, and saying that he had expended so much money that he was beyond his income, Mr. Root said: "Mr. Roosevelt had expended that money to raise the Rough Riders."

There was a great burst of applause and then Mr. Root closed by saying that the documentary proof not only showed that he never had lost his residence, but rather had paid money that he was not obliged to pay to retain it.

Edward Lauterbach made a personal explanation of his connection with the recent attack on Colonel Roosevelt's ineligibility.

At 7:15 Secretary of State Palmer moved a roll call, and the motion was adopted.

Before it got through the New York delegation it was evident that Mr. Roosevelt had a practical walk-over, and at 7:26 enough votes had been cast to nominate him.

At 7:41 the roll call was completed and the vote was announced as follows: Roosevelt, 753; Black, 218.

Then the auditors and the delegates rose in a great mass and cheered. Judge Cady got the floor and moved the unanimous nomination. While the question was pending, Senator Krum, who had supported Governor Black, said:

"On behalf of Governor Black and his friends I say that they will stand by Theodore Roosevelt as he stood by the country."

The nomination was made unanimous and at 7:46 the convention stood in recess until 9 o'clock.

The Night Session.

The delegates did not return to the hall punctually, and the night session was not called to order until 9:45 o'clock.

The chairman announced that the platform was ready, and General Woodford took the platform and read the resolutions. The reading was frequently interrupted with applause, and when the reading was finished the platform was adopted unanimously.

The platform congratulates the country on the conclusion of the late war, and commends the patient courage and broad humanity which distinguished the conduct of President McKinley during the critical periods of diplomatic negotiation and battle, and which now guide him in the restoration of peace. Citizens of every state and every party fought and won under his command. All lingering sectionalism was burned out, with the heat of battle, and to-day, with the war ended and peace secured, all the people give honor and praise to the President, who has bravely and so wisely enforced the national will and upheld the national arms. It favors the retention of the Antilles and the Philippines, and winds up with renewed allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform.

The ticket was completed as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, Timothy L. Woodruff, renominated; secretary of state, John T. McDonough; comptroller, William J. Morgan; state treasurer, John B. Jaekel; attorney general, John C. Davies; state engineer, Edward A. Bond. All but Davies were nominated by acclamation.

The following committee was appointed to be an advisory board for the state committee: Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiseock, Edward Lauterbach and Frank S. Witherbee. The old eagle emblem was re-adopted for the party, and the convention adjourned sine die.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

Building Demolished by Dynamite, Cashier Killed, and Robbers Escaped with Between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—A special to the Times-Star from Frankfort, Ind., says:

The boldest and one of the most successful bank robberies that ever occurred in the history of the state was perpetrated at Flora, a small town ten miles north of this city at 3 o'clock this morning. The bank is a private corporation with William Lannum as the cashier. At the hour named he was awakened by the noise of a terrific explosion which shattered the windows in his residence, fifty yards from the bank. Getting up and going to the bank, which was in a brick building, he found the entire building demolished. As he started inside he was fired upon by some unknown person with a shot gun, the charge taking effect in his face and blowing out one eye. The noise of the explosion aroused the towns and a great crowd collected. It was soon learned that the bank safe had been blown to pieces with dynamite, pieces of it having been blown across the street. The robbers secured between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

Cashier Lannum will probably die. The robbers made their escape upon a hand car which they left at Sedalia, five miles north of here. The whole country is aroused and the robbers will hardly escape.

DISASTERS OF THE STORM

That Swept Over the Niagara Peninsula. Death List May Reach 15.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A special to the News from Niagara Falls, Ont., says: The most appalling storm in the history of Niagara peninsula passed over the strip of land between Lake Erie and Ontario, passing almost parallel with the Welland canal, cutting a swath three hundred feet wide through the peninsula and cutting off a portion of it; went almost at right angles with the main path of the cyclone and took in Tonawanda. It struck St. Catharines, Merriton and Grantham, Ont., hard.

At an early hour this morning at six, number of lives lost is estimated at six. However, at least six more are fatally injured. The death list may reach fifteen. As far as known the dead are: Ina Moffatt, eleven years old, killed at the collapse of the Ward school at Merriton. Clara O'Neil, twenty-seven years old, killed at the fall of the Lincoln paper mill, Merriton. Mrs. John Bickley, killed by fall of debris of Orange hall. Aiken, young girl, killed at Grantham by fall of a house.

Aiken, her sister, killed at the same place. Unknown woman, rumored to be killed at Stamford while picking grapes. The fatally injured are: Kennis Nealey, crushed at Lincoln mill. Mary Welsh, hurt by falling timbers at Lincoln mill. James McCarthy, crushed by roof of Lincoln mill. Mary O'Neil, crushed by fall of Lincoln mill. Robert Barclay, caught in the fall of Lincoln mill.

WITH FLYING FLAGS

And Beating Drums the Second Regiment Arrives

AT THE HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD

Of Gettysburg—March Down the Same Street the Gallant Seventh West Virginia Did Thirty-Five Years Ago—The Boys Stand the Week's March from Camp Made Remarkably Well—Were Escorted into Camp Snyder by a Detachment of Fifth Pennsylvania—Monuments will be Dedicated To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 27.—With flying flags, beating drums and amid the huzzas of the populace, the Second West Virginia regiment, eleven hundred strong, this morning swung down the same street of this quiet town as did Ewell's veterans that hot July day thirty-five years ago. Their coming, however, was on a different mission. Then it was war; now it is the peaceful one of assisting in the exercises attending the dedication of the four monuments erected on this battle field by West Virginia to commemorate the valor and patriotism of the cavalry, infantry and battery commands that participated in this battle of the war.

One week ago the regiment left Camp Meade, and marched in leisurely fashion, camping at Mechanicsburg, Bolling Springs, Mt. Holly and Benderville. This morning the start was made at 7:30 o'clock, and this historic town, twelve miles distant, was reached by 11 o'clock. The regiment was met on the outskirts of the town by a detachment of Company M, of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment, now at home on a furlough, and was escorted to Camp Snyder, named in honor of Colonel Snyder, of the Seventh West Virginia, which fought in this battle.

The location is on sloping ground, at the edge of a piece of timber on Seminary Ridge, not far from the theological seminary, and on the same ridge behind which Longstreet massed his veterans for the furious assault on the Union center.

The men withstood the fatigue of the march remarkably well, there being few patients in the hospital, and were eager to march on to Gettysburg last night. No dress parade was held this evening, and the men were given some twenty, after pitching tents, to visit points of interest on the field.

Governor Atkinson and party arrive in the morning, and the exercises will follow their arrival. Speeches are to be made by Governor Atkinson, Adjutant General Appleton and Col. John S. Kelly, of Philadelphia.

GERMANY'S HAND

In the Philippine Insurrection—Now Forging Arms to Insurgents—A Highly Interesting Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The Evening Post reiterates its former stories regarding the supplying of arms to the Filipinos by the German government, and is positive that its authority is absolutely correct. The Post published an interview with him to-day in which he says that he is not in a position to tell the full story for the reason that he is financially interested in the plot and has actually been a party to the scheme. He says that he is interested in the German-Philippine trade to the extent of nearly a million dollars, and that for fifteen years Germany has been working among the insurgents for her own benefit, and he also told the Post that there would have never been a revolution had it not been for the German government.

Continuing, he says: "The arms that have been supplied came from the imperial government and were furnished through the trading companies in which I am interested, so as to conceal the German hand."

"The arms that are now being carried by the insurgents and German vessels are from the same source. Aguinaldo, who accepted a petty bribe to desert the cause of the insurgents, has not the money to arm and equip a big army, and it has taxed his resources to furnish such supplies alone."

"My information is absolutely authentic as it comes from high officials of the government who have large personal interests in the Philippine islands. Germany is supplying the rifles, ammunition and machine guns that are being landed and when the insurgent army is fully armed and equipped and drilled, trouble will commence. America's safety lies in disarming the insurgents as a move towards the restoration of peace."

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

A Comprehensive Programme Outlined by War Department for Conveying Soldiers to Points on the Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—A comprehensive programme for moving troops to Cuba has been outlined by the war department and its initial features have been decided upon. This result is due to directions given by the President on September 15, to the effect that details of troops be made for Cuba. Acting on this, Major General Miles outlined a plan for sending two divisions to Cuba, the first under command of Major General Wade to leave in October, and the second division under Major General Fitzhugh Lee, to leave in November.

Each division will embrace about 6,000 men, so that the plan is to have some 12,000 troops in Cuba, or on the way there within the next sixty days. It is not contemplated, however, that any large number of this force shall be assembled at any one point in this country or in Cuba, the desire being to keep them scattered as they can thereby be handled to better advantage.

From the fact that they go to Cuba it does not mean that they will proceed directly to Havana. On the contrary, the outlook is that there will be very few troops at Havana, the bulk of them being scattered through the western end of the island, garrisoning the small towns and thus gradually putting into effect the military occupation of the island. In anticipation of the move the quartermaster's department is preparing to have transports available for the troops.

A SPANISH BLUFF

In regard to the Philippines—Publicity Given Instructions to Spanish Peace Commissioners an Effort to Draw out in Advance Position of American Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The freedom with which the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, the Duke Almodovar de Rio, has given publicity to the instructions to the Spanish peace commissioners as to the disposition of the Philippines has given rise to the supposition among the officials here that there is behind it a deliberate purpose to draw out in advance the position of the American commissioners on this most important point. It is noted now that heretofore the Spanish government has waited upon the United States government to make each of the steps towards final peace before making a move on their side, so that this sudden change in policy is accounted for only on the ground stated.

There is beside this apparent purpose a veiled threat in the last instruction not under any circumstances to allow the United States to interfere with any disposition of the islands outside of those retained by the United States, such as Luzon, that Spain may see fit to make. This is believed to be an invitation to some of the continental powers to step forward in support of Spain in this extremity in the hope of receiving a quid pro quo some one of the Philippines as a coaling or naval station.

Although the American peace commissioners have so far successfully resisted all attempts to ascertain the exact nature of their instructions, something known of their general character and it may be stated on this point of the final disposition of such of the Philippines as are not held by the United States, that, while the President has nowhere directly admitted any obligation to the insurgents, yet so long as they carry out their part and avoid a rupture with our forces at Manila, he feels that in any arrangement that shall be made by the peace commission for the final disposition of the islands, the insurgents shall not be placed at the mercy of the Spanish government without guarantee for their proper treatment. By an extension of this same view, it is unlikely that he would care to allow them to be turned over to another power that might oppressively treat them, especially without the consent of the natives.

Then there are, as the naval experts have pointed out, strong strategic reasons why the United States should refuse to sanction the cession of any of the Philippine islands to any other nation to serve as a naval base. It has been explained to the American peace commissioners that by the possession of the island of Luzon on the north and the island of Palawan on the south, the United States would control the great gateway for the large traffic that passes between China and Australia, as well as the Mirlid Islands of the South Pacific.

It is noted at the state department that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs is reported to have directed the Spanish peace commissioners "to make a firm stand regarding the Cuban debt and the Philippine loan of 1896 if Luzon is ceded to America. So far as the Philippine loan is concerned that subject might properly come before the peace commission. But Judge Day, the president of the American commission, just before his departure, in answer to a question as to whether any matters relative to Cuba would come before the commission, pointed to the language of the protocol to show that the proper function of the commission was to be found in the disposal of the future of the Philippine islands, intimating that no question touching Cuba in any phase would be considered by the commission. The understanding was conveyed consequently that the Cuban debt would figure in no fashion before the commission, if the American commissioners could prevent it, although it was fully expected that the Spanish commissioners would make an effort to bring that subject into the deliberations of the body."

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Established by Gen. Wood at Santiago. Many Complaints of Outrages Committed by Insurgents—They Refuse to Go to Work.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 27.—The system of civil government established by Gen. Wood is practically complete and in good working order. Major McCleary, formerly attorney general for Texas, and a Spanish scholar, has been appointed mayor and the Spanish officers are giving place to Cubans. Gen. Wood says he does not know the capabilities of the men taking office. They are chosen by a committee of fifty prominent Cubans, whom he believes to be honest and conscientious.

This committee recommends men whom its members think would be efficient in the various offices to be filled. The choice of men by the committee must be unanimous and must be made over the signature of the entire fifty members. Gen. Wood finds that the plan works admirably. Lieutenant Blount has been appointed to codify the Cuban laws.

Senor Rigney, one of the largest sugar planters in Cuba, who has arrived here from Manzanillo, reports the conditions there worse than ever. The insurgents, he asserts, refuse to grant permission for the carrying on of work on the plantations, and the Spanish officials decline to furnish protection to those desiring to work. Senor Rigney declares that since the cessation of hostilities the insurgents have confiscated his provisions and destroyed a number of valuable pictures, made his carpets into saddle-cloths, tore and trampled curtains, and broke glasses worth \$500 each. They are camped in numbers at the sea town of Campechuela, where they compel small vessels which fall into their hands to hoist the Cuban flag.

The Cubans earnestly request Gen. Wood to send to Manzanillo food and clothing. They declare there is much suffering there, but private advice received by Gen. Wood deny absolutely the stories of destitution, and declare that work is obtainable, but that the Cubans will not work and he has therefore refused to send the supplies asked for.

Mrs. Bryan Called in Washington.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—A special to the Times from Lincoln, Neb., says: Mrs. W. J. Bryan received a telegram to-day calling her to the bedside of her husband, Col. Bryan, who is sick in Washington. The message received by Mrs. Bryan gave no information as to the seriousness of the colonel's illness. She departed for Washington this evening.

West Virginia Soldier Dies.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—David Hanna, Company E, Second West Virginia volunteers, of Elkhorn, W. Va., died to-day in the Medio-Chirurgical hospital of typhoid fever.

COMMISSION BEGINS

Its Labors of Investigating the War Department.

LETTER OF SECRETARY ALGER

To the President Asking for the Inquiry Into the Conduct of his Department. Scope of the Commission's Work Outlined—Questions Submitted to Heads of Various Divisions, Calling for Specific Answers Bearing on the War—Commission Ready to Receive any Complaints from any Person or Persons in Relation to the Subject Under Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The war investigation committee resumed its labors at 10 o'clock to-day in the Lemon building, and at the close of the morning session gave out a number of documents bearing upon the work to be undertaken. These comprise the letter of Secretary Alger to the President requesting that the investigation be made, a brief address to the public in the shape of a resolution, a letter from Chairman Dodge to the secretary of war, enclosing a list of inquiries to the secretary and to the heads of the various divisions of the war department calling for specific information bearing upon the conduct of the war.

With the letter to the secretary of war were enclosed questions indicating the character of information desired at the hands of the surgeon general, the quartermaster general, the subsistence department, the ordnance department and the adjutant general.

The letter from Secretary Alger to the President asking for an investigation of the war department is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

To the President:

I have the honor to ask that a board, consisting of from five to seven members of the most distinguished soldiers and civilians that can be selected, be appointed by you, with full power to investigate thoroughly every bureau of the war department in connection with the mustering, clothing, supplying and arming of troops, transportation, the letting of contracts and chartering of vessels, and all expenditures of every kind, as well as of orders issued by this department—indeed, that everything connected with the army be thoroughly investigated for your information.

(Signed) R. A. ALGER.

Secretary of War.

At the conclusion of the morning session, the following letter to Secretary Alger outlining the scope of their work was given out:

Scope of the Commission's Work.

Office of Commission Appointed by the President to Investigate the Conduct of the War Department in the War with Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1898.

To the Secretary of War:

Sir:—Pursuant to authority conferred upon us by the President, we have the honor to request that you direct the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the commissary general, the surgeon general, the chief of ordnance and the chief of engineers to furnish us as soon as practicable information as to the condition of their several departments at the time of declaration of war with Spain, and the operations of those departments from that time until the present.

We desire the information to include the following, viz:

First—The times and places of the mobilization of the regular and volunteer troops.

Second—The organization of these troops into the various sub-divisions of the army, the personnel of the brigade, division, corps and army commanders, and of their staffs, whether appointed from the permanent establishment, from the national guard or from civil life.

Third—The amount and kind of camp and garrison equipment and other supplies that were on hand at the beginning of the war, the amount subsequently purchased, when and where purchased, when and where delivered to your department, and when and where actually issued to the troops.

Fourth—Similar information in regard to the furnishing of troops with arms and accoutrements.

Fifth—Which of the volunteers were armed and equipped in the various state camps and which in the general camps.

Sixth—Upon whose recommendation or judgment the various general rendezvous were selected and the reasons for such selection.

Seventh—Full particulars relative to the transportation of troops by sea, giving an account of the provisions made for the accommodation and care of the sick and wounded.

Eighth—An account of the quantity, quality and kind of food furnished the troops, and in case that any of them failed of being plentifully and seasonably supplied, state the reason therefor.

Ninth—As to the proper tentage, bedding, clothing, medicine, food and all other necessary equipment and supplies for the use of the hospital corps of the army. If there was any lack of these things at any time, state the reasons therefor.

Tenth—Whether the medical staff was efficient and sufficient at all times for the proper care of the sick and wounded, and if not, state the reasons therefor.

Eleventh—Such information relative to the conditions and operations of the ordnance and engineering departments as will be of value to us in our investigations.

We have outlined briefly a portion only of the information that we trust you will be able to give us. It will be satisfactory to have it communicated to us in writing, or by the chiefs of the several bureaus in person, with the submission of such records confirming their statements as they may be pleased to hand to us.

To aid you in complying with this request there is submitted herewith a list of special questions to which as far as possible answers are desired.

Very respectfully,

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, President.

Six Queries for Alger.

To Secretary Alger the commission has addressed six queries for his reply:

1. Plan of campaign proposed immediately after the declaration of war; was it intended to move at once on Havana, or that the campaign should be postponed until the autumn?

2. When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?

3. Why was Tampa determined upon as the base of operations?

4. Why were summer camps organized at Fernandina, Jacksonville and Tampa?

5. When was the Porto Rico campaign determined upon?

6. Why were the troops held on trans-

ports after embarkation at Tampa and not permitted to sail for several days?

The seventeen questions addressed to the medical department are:

1. What was the organization of the medical department on April 1, 1898?

2. How many officers, with their rank, how many hospital stewards and what was the size of the hospital corps?

3. How many ambulances and litter were available?

4. An army of what size was the department able to completely fit out with medical officers, stewards and hospital corps, and necessary surgical instruments and supplies of every character?

5. Between April 1 and August 31, 1898, what steps were taken for fully equipping an army of 250,000 men with all necessary surgeons, stewards, hospital corps, ambulances, litters, surgical instruments and medical supplies of all and every character?

6. How many general hospitals were organized, where located, how equipped and managed, number of patients and number of deaths in each case between April 1 and August 31, 1898?

7. How many hospitals were established at the various camps, what were the arrangements for the care and comfort of the sick and wounded, how many sick were cared for at each camp hospital and how many deaths occurred?

8. What, if any, railroad ambulance trains were established, where were they located and used?

9. How many hospital ships were obtained, how were they equipped, how managed and what work did they perform? What arrangements were made and how were the armies operating in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines supplied with medical officers, medical supplies and food for the sick and wounded?

10. What number of surgeons of volunteers, hospital stewards, nurses, attendants, etc., were employed between April 1 and August 31, in addition to those in the service of the United States on April 1, 1898?

Transportation of Sick.

11. Were all vessels used in transporting sick and wounded thoroughly inspected by a medical officer before troops were permitted to embark and were they fully supplied with surgeons, surgical instruments, medical supplies of every character, potable water and proper food for sick and convalescents?

12. Were the armies operating in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines fully supplied with efficient surgeons, stewards and hospital corps and with ambulances, litters, surgical instruments, medical supplies of all kinds and proper food for the sick and wounded?

13. Were the sick and wounded in the various camps instructed to carefully watch their sanitary condition, to look after their cleanliness, to demand the proper supply of water, to test the water as to its character, to look into the cooking arrangements, to locate the sinks and to see to their proper care?

14. Why were regimental hospitals, camps abolished and division hospitals substituted? Were the results satisfactory?

15. How were the surgeons employed in the field, in camps and in general hospitals selected? Was there any regular examination required and as a rule have they proved efficient and faithful?

16. What, if any, complaints in writing have been received by the surgeon general in reference to the prompt compliance with requisitions, the lack of proper medical attendance, the lack of surgical instruments, the lack of proper care, food and water for the sick and wounded with armies in the field or with troops in camp, of men in general hospitals and hospitals, or on railroad trains or transports at sea, in fact, what, if any, complaints have been made in writing in reference to the lessening of proper supplies, or the performance of any duty appertaining to the medical department of the army?

17. What funds were at the command of the department on April 1, and what additional funds were available by August 31 under general or special legislation?

The resolutions adopted by the commission were as follows:

Resolved, first, That the secretary of war, the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the commissary general and the surgeon general be requested to transmit to this commission all complaints that have been received by them since April 1, 1898, touching the conduct of the war.

Resolved, second, That this commission invites and is ready and will receive and consider any complaints about the management of any of the various branches of the war department, from any person or persons; that we respectfully request such complaints be made in writing stating facts that the party may know of his own knowledge, plainly and in detail, giving names of any officers or enlisted men who may be charged with misconduct or incompetency, addressed to the secretary of the commission at Washington, D. C.

The commission adjourned at 12:30 until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

It is not expected that the commission will make much progress until returns begin to come in from the inquiries sent out. Later committees will be appointed to take testimony in different places in the country.

CABINET MEETING.

Aguinaldo's Representation as a Private Citizen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—